IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Please amend the specification as follows.

At page 20, please replace the first full paragraph with the following paragraph.

That is, with the progress of generation of the oxide film, a porous bulk layer and a barrier layer consisting of an amorphous alumina (Al_2O_3) are formed on the surface of the object 3, and a large number of pores ~~pours~~ are formed in the bulk layer on the surface side.

At page 20, please replace the fourth full paragraph with the following paragraph.

The generated oxide film partly effects the hydration reaction under the pressure and heating of the carbonic water, and a hydrate is generated in the pores ~~pours~~. The hydrate is grown or expanded to block or reduce the pores ~~pours~~, thus effecting the sealing treatment.

At page 20, please replace the fifth full paragraph with the following paragraph

At that time, the chloride ion dispersed in the carbonated water is attracted by water molecule. The chloride ion is surrounded by several pieces of water molecule and hydrated. As a result, the chloride ions exist separately from other ions to suppress the growth or expansion of bayerite or boehmite which is hydrate of the pores ~~pours~~, thereby suppressing the sealing treatment.

At page 21, please replace the first full paragraph with the following paragraph.

Accordingly, by organically adjusting, either individually or mutually, the concentration of chloride ion, and temperature and pressure of electrolytic solution, the pores ~~pours~~ can be adjusted precisely.

At page 21, please replace the third full paragraph with the following paragraph.

After controlling of density of the pores ~~pours~~, for example, oxide film is immersed in a carbonated water for a predetermined time. By doing so, the pore ~~pour~~ part from the bulk layer to the barrier layer is oxidized in a carbonated water, thereby enabling to enlarge the diameter of the pore ~~pour~~. Accordingly, there is no more required to have a separate treatment vessel and no

more required to have such a troublesome shifting operation of the object 3 which are required in the conventional immersing treatment in a hot water.

At page 21, please replace the fourth full paragraph bridging pages 21 and 22 with the following paragraph.

In this way, the anodic oxidation treatment, sealing treatment of oxide film and sealing suppressing treatment are conducted simultaneously for predetermined time. By doing so an anodic oxide film having a sufficient thickness and pore ~~pour~~ density is obtained. Then, the supply of carbon dioxide is stopped and the agitator 10 is also stopped operation. The stop valve 18 is then opened.

At page 23, please replace the last paragraph bridging pages 23 and 24 with the following paragraph.

The dyeing method and the catalyst body manufacturing method are substantially same as the conventional methods. Of the two methods, the dyeing method can employ any one of such known methods as the immersing method in which porosity of the oxide film is utilized, the electrolytic coloring method in which electrolysis is conducted in a solution containing metal salt dissolved therein and the film of metal or metal compound is precipitated in the pore ~~pour~~, the spray-dyeing method in which a dyeing liquid is sprayed onto an object, and the coat-dyeing method in which a dyeing liquid is coated onto an object.

At page 24, please replace the first full paragraph on the page with the following paragraph.

In those dyeing methods, since the diameter of the pore ~~pour~~ formed in the oxide film and the pore ~~pour~~ density are prepared in the manner as previously mentioned, a desired dyeing material can correctly be colored to the desired position. Thus, a reliable ornament or design effect can be obtained and the dyeing material can smoothly and surely be permeated in the pores ~~pours~~, thus enabling to obtain a stable coloring state.

At page 24, please replace the third full paragraph on the page with the following paragraph.

In this catalyst body manufacturing method, since the pore ~~pour~~ diameter of the oxide film and the pore ~~pour~~ density are prepared in the manner as previously mentioned, there can be obtained a carrier which can correctly carry the desired catalyst pieces in a desired position, a reliable and stable catalyst body can be obtained, the catalyst pieces can smoothly and surely be permeated in the pores ~~pours~~, thus enabling to obtain a stable catalyst action.

At page 24, please replace the last paragraph bridging pages 24 and 25 with the following paragraph.

In this case, powder of titanium oxide having a predetermined grain diameter is used as the catalyst pieces and the powder is carried on the pores ~~pours~~. By doing so, there can be obtained a metal base material having an optical catalyst function. The metal base material thus obtained has such an advantage as to be able to obtain a desired color tone easily compared with the conventional one which was manufactured in the same manner.

At page 35, please replace the last full paragraph on the page with the following paragraph.

At that time, the oxide film of the object 3 is immersed in the highly pressurized carbonated water 41 for long time and a hydrate is formed. This hydrate seals the pores ~~pours~~ on the oxide film thereby effecting the sealing treatment or other similar action.